

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885.

Missouri's New Laws.

The following excellent compilation of recent changes in the laws of the state was made by Mr. Tom Carter, editor of the *St. Louis Leader*, who held a clerkship in one of the departments at Jefferson City.

All the laws passed by the legislature without an emergency clause will go into effect June 23, the same being 60 days after the adjournment of the legislature. All acts with the emergency clause went into effect as soon as approved by the governor.

Following are most of the changes in the laws:

Surviving partners are allowed three per cent commission for settling up co-partnership estates.

Allowances against an estate if not claimed within one year after being allowed shall be paid into the state treasury.

The public administrator is made ex-officio guardian and executor of his county, and it is persons and estates of all kinds are dead and who have no adjoining townships in any county may vote on and adopt the stock law without any reference to the other townships of the same county.

Assignors are prohibited from making preferred creditors in their assignments.

County attorneys may appoint assistant attorneys who shall discharge the duties of the prosecuting attorney in his absence.

Sale of property at auction is free of duty when sold by the owner in the county of his residence.

The law prohibiting the loaning of foreign capital in this state is repealed.

Owners of portable steam engines are required to lay down plank one foot wide and three inches thick over all bridges and culverts before crossing them.

Parties may build toll bridges over streams dividing counties, when authorized by county courts of both counties to do so.

Cities of the fourth class are prohibited from taxing theatrical and minstrel performances when held in opera house.

Cities of the fourth class, upon a two-thirds vote, may levy a special tax for the erection of public buildings.

The mayor and council of cities of the fourth class have power to restrain all kinds of stock from running at large without a vote of the people.

The boundary lines of three congressional districts are changed; the counties of Dallas, Polk and Jasper are taken from the 13th district and Polk and Dallas added to the 6th, and Jasper to the 12.

In case of vacancy in the office of constable, or when the constable is party to the suit, the process may be served by the constable of an adjoining township.

All process against a constable shall be served by the sheriff of the county.

Corporations are required to give their employees thirty days' notice of any intended reduction in their wages.

Corporations, manufacturing and mining firms are prohibited from paying their employees in due bills, orders, etc., but must pay in lawful money of the United States.

When any railroad company fails to keep its fences, gates and cattle guards in good repair, owners of the land may repair the same at the expense of the company, first having given five days' written notice of the bad condition of the fences, gates, etc.

Railroad companies are subjected to a fine of not less than \$200 for failure or refusal to furnish double-decked cars for shipment of sheep.

When stock goes through or over the fence on to the right of way to a railroad and are frightened by passing trains and run against the fence, or into any culvert, bridge, slough or mire, or other object, the company must pay for all damage done to the stock.

County courts are authorized to erect court houses and jails at places other than the county seat, where terms of circuit court and courts of common pleas are held.

Homicide committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate arson, rape, robbery, burglary or mayhem, is made murder in the first degree.

Homicide is made justifiable when committed in defense of brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece.

The penalty for carrying concealed weapons is increased from \$25 to \$50.

It is made a misdemeanor to plow up, or in any way mutilate any public road or highway. A man may plow to cultivate a hedge.

Killing of prairie chickens is prohibited between the first day of February and the 15th day of October.

Sureties on forfeited recognizances may be released by producing the principal in open court, or delivering him to the sheriff, and upon payment of all costs occasioned by the forfeiture and the costs of the term to which the prisoner was recognized to appear.

It is a misdemeanor to circulate newspapers principally devoted to illustrating and describing immoral acts.

ing houses to set oleomargarine or impure butter before their guests without having the dish duly labeled as such.

It is made a misdemeanor to obtain lodging at a hotel by fraudulent statements, or by pretense, such as filling your grip with bricks.

Persons employing female help in stores or workshops are required to provide them with seats.

In cases of divorce both parties are permitted to marry immediately if they can get a chance. Formerly the guilty party was not allowed to marry for five years without a special order of the court granting the divorce.

Owners of land are permitted to construct drains across the lands of others by paying reasonable damages to be decided by a justice of the peace.

The law taxing distillers is repealed. It is \$50 fine to give or receive intoxicating liquors without a written permit from the parent or guardian, or to permit minors to play cards, pool, or any other game in pool, saloons or billiard halls.

Distillers are prohibited from selling liquor in less quantities than one gallon.

The law authorizing the granting of wine and beer license is repealed. It is a fine of \$25 to \$100 to steal, conceal, deface, mutilate or destroy tickets at any election, whether general or primary, provided, that any voter may scratch his own ballot as much as he pleases.

It is made the duty of all officers levying on real estate to file a notice of the same with the county recorder.

Perishable property seized under execution, attachment or replevin may be sold without giving notice.

When stock breaks over or through a lawful fence into the enclosure of another, the owner of the animal shall be liable for all damage committed, and on the second offense the animal may be taken up, but the taker-up must take good care of the same and notify the owner, who shall pay reasonable charges for the same and for all damages sustained; failing to do so the stock may be sold.

Wages due for the last 30 days' service of persons not a head of a family nor a resident of this state are made subject to attachment.

Corporations may be made to answer as garnishees by attaching the president, secretary, treasurer, auditor, paymaster or deputy paymaster.

Probate courts are authorized to appoint guardians and curators in vacation, subject to confirmation in term time.

Every town in the state can have an inspector of coal oil by the authorities thereof petitioning the governor to appoint one.

Presidents and cashiers of all banking institutions are exempt from jury duty.

When a judgment is rendered against a constable the execution shall be directed to some constable in an adjoining township.

Losers are prohibited from violating the condition of their written lease and from committing waste upon the leased premises.

Cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants, by a vote, can levy a tax of one mill on the dollar to establish free public libraries.

Mechanics hereafter will have sixty days, instead of thirty, in which to file liens.

Hotel keepers have a lien upon the property and wages of their guests for board bills.

It is unlawful to pass the output of coal over any screen before being weighed and credited to the miners.

All sales of real estate under mortgages or deeds of trust, executed after June 23, 1885, must be made in the county where the land to be sold is situated.

Hereafter county assessors will enter upon their duties on the first day of June next after their election.

County courts may relieve collectors from visiting any township in the county for the purpose of collecting taxes.

County and township school treasurers are required to settle with the county clerk between the 1st and 15th of July.

The curators of the State University shall adopt an academic course of study to be taught in the Rolla school of mines.

After September 1, 1886, school teachers must be qualified to teach physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, narcotics and other stimulents generally, upon the human system.

The law requiring uniform school text books is repealed.

Before drawing any money it is the duty of the presidents of school boards to visit the office of the school treasurer and record their signatures in a book kept for that purpose.

All funds received from the state and county can only be applied to the payment of teachers' wages.

All school directors must be resident tax-payers.

Orphan children or children bound as apprentices, shall have the right to attend school in any district where they may find a permanent or temporary home.

School boards are authorized to contract with teachers at special meetings.

Sheriffs are authorized to serve attachment writs against witnesses in any adjoining county during term time.

Railroads are hereafter to be taxed to build school houses.

It is made a misdemeanor to willfully obstruct or hinder any person from attending school.

taxes now delinquent upon which suits may be commenced any time within five years.

Children in newly organized districts shall have the right to attend school in their original district till June 30th following the organization of the new district.

A school day shall consist of six hours occupied in school; the school week shall consist of five days, Thanksgiving day, 22d day of February, 1st of July, 30th day of December and 1st day of January excepted; the school month shall consist of four weeks; and the school year shall commence on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of June following.

On the Eve of a Change.

In replying to numerous letters the editor of the *Colorado Live Stock Record* expresses the opinion that the cattle industry in the great grazing country is upon the eve of a change.

The large herds that have swept over the country and subsisted upon the fresh grass of the government will soon give way to smaller outfits. The time is close at hand when men who own cattle must own the land on which they graze. The day has already arrived when fencing the public domain is forbidden. A thousand miles of wire will be reeled in Colorado in the next ninety days by mandate of government. This done there will again be free grass and free water for a time at least, or until the government shall sell this expanse of country. In our opinion that time is not far distant.

But looking at the situation as it is, we will say that there is but poor prospect for the man of small means to gain a foothold on the open range. This is a true saying that will apply to cattle growing in the range country as well as to any other business of life, and that is, the big fish are always liable to eat up the small ones. It is a vast country between Texas and British Columbia over which the cattle roam, and a small band is liable to be lost in the grand round up. Ah, in this day of greed and monopoly the poor man's calf is often the maverick.

Notwithstanding these things, cattle growing is profitable—can be made profitable to the man of small means if the investment is made aright. In the mountain districts there is yet room and greater safety. The hills confine the cattle to rational limits, where the husbandman may count his kine when the snow dies at least. True, hay must be provided to bridge the winter over in safety, but the expense of providing will be more than compensated in the great security it affords to bovine property.

The young men who early went to Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, and who had the foresight to obtain possession of large tracts of sheltered land under the desert and other acts, will be most benefited by the coming change. The wire which they have stretched will not have to come down, and they will be able to raise cattle and horses as cheaply as ever on their grazing domains. The golden opportunity for small investors operating on their own account is gone. They will either have to be content with diminutive herds in the foothills of the Rockies, or pool their savings and purchase an interest in some one of the large and well located ranches.

Erysipelas is a dangerous disease. Not unfrequently does it take such a form as to carry off its victim after a period of intense suffering. Charles R. Lucas, of Zanesville, Ohio, writes:

"For three years my wife has been suffering from erysipelas. She has tried numerous physicians but received no benefit from any of them. She commenced using Mischler's Herb Bitters about a month since, and is now entirely well."

Beer is King.

In the times before the war it was the common cry "Ootton is King." It was a terse but intelligent declaration that the cotton interest ruled the country. Whether it was true or false, we have no hesitancy in saying that beer is king in this country and England. We use the word beer, as the word rim is often used, to mean intoxicating drink, the making and sale of which compose so large a part of the business of the world that the traffic may be safely claimed to control legislation, and affect the destiny of nations.

A recent illustration in this state and the last weeks illustration in England will make the point plain.

About three years ago the Democratic party in the state of New York put in nomination a ticket for state officers, (no governor was to be elected that year), with the name of Mr. Maynard of Delaware county at its head, as the candidate for secretary of state. He is a man of the highest, purest character, popular also and in all respects qualified for the office. He also is a strong friend of temperance, and opposed to the traffic in liquors that intoxicates.

The brewers, the distillers the sellers of these drinks organized an opposition to Mr. Maynard, raised and spent money freely, issued appeals to their craft, held conventions and worked zealously to defeat him. The result was that while the ticket was generally elected, Judge Maynard was beaten by a decisive majority. Beer dominated that vote. And when the brewers held their convention in this city they were welcomed formally by the mayor, as a recognized power in the land.

Various Republican organs express a positive conviction that the bloody shirt planks of the Ohio platform offer no solid foundation on which to rebuild the party's supremacy.

John Mosier found some boys in his field near Springfield, Ill., and emphasized his objection to their presence by shooting Walter Ames, aged 15, and killing him.

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government was sustained by the house of commons, through all the wars and threats of wars, thousands of lives and millions of money being freely given, but the moment it proposed to raise the needed funds, by a slight increase in the tax on beer and spirits, the ministry went down with a crash. Great is beer. There is much in these facts to awaken intense anxiety in the public mind. We know the advantage of appealing from Philip drunk to Philip sober; but here the appeal is taken from Philip sober to Philip drunk. Rain only can follow such an appeal.—N. Y. Observer.

Grass Farming.

It is stated that grass farming in Missouri is steadily extending; it has, within a few years, increased from 11 per cent. of the farming lands to 20 per cent.

This is a sign of more intelligent agriculture. There was a time in Missouri when grass was considered hardly worth raising, and many farmers were without hay from one year to another. But the value of green grass in the summer and hay in the winter as feed for animals is being recognized, and meadows and pastures are now carefully cultivated.

The time is not far off when grass farming will be, if it is not already, the most profitable, as it is the easiest and cheapest kind of husbandry in Missouri—more profitable than the raising of grain, tobacco, or any other crop which is removed in a raw state from the soil and sent away to be consumed. The great advantage of it consists in the fact that it is fed on the soil and the greater part of it, therefore, is restored to the soil.

There is no better sign of thrifty farming than many haystacks. Grass and hay are fit only for feeding to animals, and grass farming, therefore, means dairying and the raising of cattle, horses, mules and sheep. A crop of wheat has to be sold to the miller to be manufactured into flour—and the miller makes a larger profit than the farmer; but a crop of grass is converted on the farm into flesh, milk and butter, which are not only the most valuable form it can assume, but cost little for transportation. A state that limits itself through a long series of years to raising and selling a raw staple of any kind—grain, cotton or tobacco—and sending it away for consumption will grow poor; but a husbandry that makes the farm a manufactory for converting raw materials into high-priced articles of food invariably brings wealth and comfort.—Mo. Republican.

Nose Knowledge.

Wide nostrils indicate animal desires; narrow nostrils are intellectual; a small nose indicates weakness of character; a prominent nose shows strong character. A nose with a sharp end indicates a nervous, irritable disposition, and a nose with a blunt end the opposite.

According to a current story the hint for the American canned fruit industry was given by the Pompeians. Years ago, when the excavations were beginning, a party of Americans found, in what had been the pantry of a house, many jars of preserved figs. One was opened and they were found to be fresh and good. Investigation showed that the figs had been put into jars in a heated state, an aperture being left for the steam to escape and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken and soon after fruit canning was introduced here, the process being identical with that in vogue at Pompeii twenty centuries ago.

I will give a recipe which I have used whenever the so-called cholera prevailed, for the past twelve years, and thus far never had a single case in my herd. Flour of sulphate two parts, sulphate of Iron 2 parts, nitrate of potash one part. Mix and as a preventative give to a hog of 100 pounds weight, a teaspoonful in milk once a week. In a case after the disease has got a start, lessen the dose and give oftener. Follow these directions closely and attend strictly to the sanitary condition of your swine.—A. D. Hale, in Swine Breeders Association.

Young Man—Your daughter has referred me to you, sir.

Old Man—All right, you have my consent. Is that all you want?

Young Man—Well—er—one thing more I would like to ask, sir. If I should present your daughter with a diamond engagement ring, would you be willing to—er—give me a receipt for it, in case anything unpleasant should happen.

PARTICULARS of Tuesday's tornado in Plymouth county, Iowa, give two men and a child killed and a number of persons more or less seriously injured. Immense damage was done to stock and crops, many orchards being irreparably ruined.

SHERIFF A. S. CABEL of Logan county, Ark., claims to have been robbed of \$1,800 in currency and drafts which he was taking to Little Rock, last Thursday to deposit with the state treasurer.

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—Owen says his best girl has gone and had her hair shingled; not altogether unlike Sampson, she too has lost her teeth if not her strength. Oh, young man, you must have brief patience, for her beauty like the roses, will return again.

I see from your issue of last week that Uncle Peter Chrane reports that all or nearly all of the old poke root in his neighborhood has disappeared. Now, Mr. Editor, we would suggest that Mr. Chrane would stay the remnant of them in his leisure hours from his store, as his community is about the only part of the country affected by the pest.

—Rev. Loran will preach at Bethany at the usual hour on the fourth Sunday in June.

—Quite a number of our citizens affected with bad eyes are down to Keptesville this week under the treatment of the justly celebrated oculist, Dr. Dunbar, who is at present domiciled at the Wheeler House.

—The most of our tobacco growers are about done setting tobacco and from the best information we can glean, the acreage in the county will be larger than for many years.

—Franklin Ellis is replacing his old rail fence by a substantial plank fence; Mrs. Bishop is also building some good plank and wire fencing around her farm.

—We learn that Messrs. Johnson & Duncan have contracted to build a barn for Uncle John Oldham, of Muscle Fork township. They will commence the work in a few days.

—James Nobles, we learn has been employed to teach the winter school at the Prather school house.

—We are pleased to learn that our respective boards of Muscle Fork and Keptesville towns at their joint meeting last Saturday, recommended to the county court, the building of a bridge across the Cotton Wood on township line one mile east of Keptesville. The bridge is very badly needed.

—Uncle Billie Jones, our efficient road overseer is kept busy in replacing culverts and small bridges taken out by the heavy rains.

—We learn that Mr. T. P. Chrane's cow of Muscle Fork tp. was struck and killed by lightning last Thursday during the rainstorm. Fortunately for Mr. P., he had some insurance in the old Phoenix on his stock and he will get paid for his cow.

The area planted in corn in Illinois is much larger this year than last. The condition of the crop is reported as 84 as compared with 98 per cent a year ago.

Insurance companies and societies in which Baum, the famous Texas cotton swindler, carried policies, doubt his death in Chatham, Ont., and insist on proof.

A DETERMINED effort is being made to suppress pool-selling in New York. Officers attend the races to get evidence of the law's violation.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

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GRANDMOTHER'S MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.